

Young expressed just the opposite reaction. Asked about the government figures, he said: "That is a very small cost to pay for the education of this nation."

No history of the campaign can be written without mention of the sustained contribution in money, material and volunteered time by the people, businesses and organizations in the Washington area. It was considerable.

"I think this community responded very well," said the Rev. Geno Baroni, director of the Washington Catholic Archdiocese's urban affairs office and one of a number of churchmen who labored night and day soliciting and coordinating all manner of support programs.

Once again, it would be impossible to measure precisely the scope of this support, partly because so much of it was intangible and partly because nobody, either at SCLC or in the community, was in central command.

HOW IT WORKED

It was instead a free-flowing, frequently hand-to-mouth operation, one emergency after another tackled as circumstances demanded. It worked something like this:

A call would come in from Hawthorne School to say that no paper plates and cups were available for the next day's meals, or from Resurrection City asking for drug and toilet articles. At any of a number of church organizations or other agencies, someone would get on a phone, calling department stores or drug firms. Somewhere along the line, a firm would agree to help, either through a direct contribution or through providing the supplies wholesale.

One operative phrase throughout the campaign was this: "Meeting human needs." It was used by those who were fully enthusiastic about the campaign, but also by those who had strong reservations about what was happening at Resurrection City but wanted to help the people involved.

Another theme constantly heard concerned the problem of coordinating with SCLC. "There was always a gap between the SCLC information and the facts," is the way one religious leader put it.

TAX CONSIDERATIONS

A Washington business executive put the situation this way: "There were always problems, trucks getting turned back from the camp or workmen stopped, and lots of time wasted. And toward the last, it was sort of like putting supplies into a sinking ship. But the need was always there."

Despite all the direct contributions to SCLC, many individuals and firms backed away from this route, both because it appeared unbusinesslike and because of tax considerations. They elected instead to earmark it for specific purposes and channel it through the churches or agencies such as the District's Health and Welfare Council.

Feeding the residents of Resurrection City represents the biggest single part, and one of the best organized parts, of the Washington area's efforts.

Under the leadership of Giant Food's Joseph Danzansky, a committee put together a mass feeding program that cost an estimated \$70,000. This was supplemented by the week of hundreds of volunteers, mostly at Howard University and at St. Stephen and the Incarnation Episcopal Church.

The church effort, much of it funneled through Father Baroni's office, the Protestant Council of Churches and the Jewish Community Council, concentrated largely on housing and feeding people outside Resurrection City.

MEDICAL COMMITTEE

According to the Rev. Philip Newell of the Council of Churches, money that came into the three big church organizations and was used for these programs totaled about \$15,000.

But this sum, said Newell, represents "only a fraction, certainly less than half" of the money spent by upwards of 200 churches and synagogues in the metropolitan area, many of which operated their own programs and called central religious offices only when the demand for help outstripped their resources.

Another group that operated throughout the campaign was a medical committee headed by Dr. Edward C. Mazique. Without charge, about 500 persons, doctors and other medical personnel served the poor people. Drugs were con-